b attacking, pursuing and destroying the enemy wherper he could be found.

Third-That the thanks of the department are on to Generals Curtis and Sigol, and the officers and s of their command, for matchiess gallantry at bloody battle of Pen Ridge; and to Major Generals Brant and Buell, and their forces, for the glo rious repulse of Beauegard at Pittaburg, in Tene; and to Major General Pope and his Moors and soldiers, for the bravery and skill displayed in their operations against the rebels and traitors intrenched at Island No. 10, in the Missis river. The daring courage, diligent prosecution, persist Fourth-That there shall, this day, be a salute of 100

gune from the United States Arsenal, at Washington, is

or of these great victories R. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

THE HEROES OF THE DAY.

Sketches of the Union Generals Engaged

MAJOR GENERAL H. W. HALLECK. erals of the regular army of the United States. He is out forty two years of age, and was born in Weston seida county, New York, where his grandfather, one undred years old, and still hale and hearty—resides at present time. General Halleck's father was the Joseph Halleck, who died about three years e. General Halleck entered the Military Academy a West Point cadet in 1835; stood third the class, and was broveted second lieutemant of engineers July 1, 1839. He was Acting Assistant Professor of Engineering at the Military Academy from July, 1839, to June, 1840. In 1841 he was author of a military work on "Bittunen and Its Uses," In January, 1846, he was appointed first lieute mittee of the Lowell Institute, at Boston, to deliver one the regular course of lectures, the subject being "Military Science and Art." These lectures he compile into a nest volume during the following year, adding War." The work contains much valuable elementary struction, as well as abundance of historical illun, and is written with considerable ability. In 1847 was broveted captain for gallant conduct in affairs ember, 1847, and for meritorious service in Mil-ornia. Was Secretary of State of the Territory of California under the military governments of Generals Kearney, Mason and Riley, from 1847 to the end of 1849. He was chief of the staff to Commodore Shubrick, in the naval and military operations on the Pacific coast in 1847 and 1848, and was a member of the convention in 1849 to form, and of the committee to draft, the constitution of the State of California. In July, 1853, he was appointed

Independent of his military capacity, General Hallech moted as an able lawyer, he, at the time of his appoint ment, being the principal partner in the law firm of Halleck, Billings & Co., of San Francisco. He left his. Increative business to take up arms in defence of the cause of the government of the United States, and was created by Congress a major general of the army, his commission bearing date August 19, 1861. He is, with good authority, reputed to be a very wealthy man and a good soldier. His clear criticisms of military blunders, and his just appreciation of military excellence, mark m as a ripe, ready and practical thinker, and promi will no acubt give a good account of himself and of the y. There is no one at present before the public ral McClellan excepted, who is a more promising date for military distinction. His success in th traitors and bridge burners, and his stringest action with them, have already made him noted, and if he be but half as successful in the field his new department will seen be rid of the rebels in every shape.

SENTCH OF GENERAL GRANT. Major General Ulyspes S. Grant was born at Point Ples ee nt, Charmont county, Ohio, April 27, 1822, and entered West Point Military Academy from Ohio in 1839, where he graduated with honors in 1843, and was attached as graemaned with nonors in 1943, and was attached as event second lieutenant to the Fourth infantry.

I was promoted second lieutenant at Corpus pient in September, 1845, and served as such rough Mexico, under tieneral Taylor at Palo to, Reseas de & Palma and Monterey; and under meral Scott from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico, and was twice promoted for his bravery. He was regimental quartermaster from April 1, 1847, and when med the service on the 31st of July, 1854, he was a full ceptain in the Fourth infantry of regulars. After red from there to Galena, Illinois, in 1860. Upo ing out of the present war he offered his ser wices to Governor Yates, and was appointed colonel of the Twenty-first regiment of Illinois Volunteers, and served with his regiment until promoted a brigadier general, with commission and rank from the 17th of May, 1861. He was engaged as colonel and acting con Missouri, and his course as commander of the South timized; and among his most praiseworthy acts was the secupation of Paducah and stoppage of communication and supplies to the rebels via the Tennesses and Cumber-land rivers. The manner in which he conducted the The rest of his course, as commander there, is too well answe to be repeated here, and certain it is that his ac. tion in every instance has been applauded both by his superior officers and the people. After the capture of Bort Honry a new district was created, under the denomination of the District of West Tennessee, and Genera Grant was assigned by Gen. Halleck to the command of it.

The was in command of the Union forces at Fort Donelton, and his noted correspondence with General Buckner
gamed him the sobriquet of Unconditional Surrender
Grant, answering to his initials of U. S. Grant. For the Set, being unavoidably absent from the field during earlier portion of the fight, it was reported that he was temporarily deprived of his command until the matter sould be investigated. After a few days he was, however, again ordered into the field, and the manner is which he has conducted the present action will remov from him all the remains of his former discomfiture meral Grant is a noble, brave and efficient soldier, as a actions have plainly proved throughout the presen atest, and, in fact, throughout the whole of the West

MAJOR GENERAL D. C. BURLI. Gen. Den Carlos Buell, the commander of the District of Ohio troops in the field, is a native of Ohio, and is about forty, years of age. He entered the Military Academy at West Point as a cadet in the year 1837, and was breveted nd lieutenant of the Third infantry July 1, 1841. In June, 1846, he was appointed first lieutenant, and was breveted captain September 20, 1846, for galant and meritorious conduct during the several conflicts at Mon-gerey, Mexico. During 1847 and 1848 he acted as adgutant of his regiment, and was particularly distinguished as the battle of Cerro Gordo. On the 20th of August, 1847, was breveted major of the army for gellant an enduct in the battles of Contreras and Cherabusco, and was severely wounded in the latter. He ed in January, 1848, Assistant Adjutant Gene ral, with the rank of captain, still holding his breve sank of major. He relinquished his rank in the line dur me March, 1851. At the commencement of the present broubles he was still holding the position of Assistan Adjutant General. On the 11th of May, 1861, he was proded to a lieutenent colonelcy in the Adjutant General's partment, and by Congress he was created a brigadier eral of volunteers, his commission bearing date May 1861. With that rank he sook charge of the Departat of the Obio, and under his direction the advance of she Union forces to Bowling Green and Nashville was ed. At about the 20th of March, 1802, he was confirmed by Congrect as major general of volunteers and look command of the army in the field. The advance along the railroad from Nashville to Columbia, and from thence by turapike roads to Savannah, has been performed with marked rapidity, and the junction with Gen Grant's forces took place not a moment too soon. MAJOR GENERAL C. P. SMITH.

or General Charles Perguson Smith, commander of nd division, is a native of Pennsylvania, and son of the celebrated Dr. Samuel & Smith. Re entered the Military Academy as a cadet in 1821, and graduated in 1825, standing No. 19 in his class. On the 1st of July of that year he was made a becoud lieuter, ant of the Second artiflery. In 1829 he was appointed the Assistant Instor in Infantry Tactics at the Military Academy. which position be retained until September, 1881, when

he was promoted to the adjutantey, retaining the sa office till April, 1838. During that interval (May, 183 he was made a first lieutenant. On the 1st of Apr 1838, he was appointed Instructor in Infantry Tactics a Commandant of Cadets at West Point, which position filed until September 1, 1842, in the me promoted to a captaincy, viz. on July 7, 1838. In April, 1847, he was breveted major for gallant conducbattles of Palo Alto and Resacs de la Palma, in fexas, his brevet dating from May 9, 1846. In May, 1848, nel, for gallant conduct in several conflicts at Monterey Mexico, on the 21st, 22d and 23d of September, 1847, his brevet bearing the last mentioned date. During the fol-jowing August he received a further brevet (colonel) for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of Con-terns and Cherubusco. This brevet dates from August 20, 1847. He was appointed Acting Inspector General Mexico during June, 1848. On the 25th of November, 1854, he was promoted to the majoralty of the First artillery, and on the 3d of March, 1855, was further promotelieutenant colonelcy of the Tenth infantry. On the 31st of August, 1861, he was made a brigadier gene ral of volunteers, and took charge under General Halleck of the troops at Paducah. He was engaged in the gallan action before Fort Donelson, and, during the temporary absence of General Grant, had command of the Union forces engaged in repulsing the robel sortie. To his pro-sence of mind and skill General Grant was indebted for a portion of the success of the day. For his gallant conduct he was on the 21st of March created by Congress a major general of volunteers, and ied the advance up the l'ennessee river. GENERAL M'CLERNAND.

Major General John A. McClernand has not, previous to he present war, been particularly noted as a military man; but as a strong supportor of the Union he has hone forth on more than one occasion. He is a man of about forty-three or forty-four years of age, and is rather tall in stature. He has always been noted as a democratic politician, and took an active part in leading the Douglas faction in opposition to the Lecompton contitution of Kansas. He was an active leader of the Douglas party in the House of Representatives of 1860, and also in the Charleston and Baltimore Democratic Con ventions. He was always strongly opposed to Brockin-ridge and his party, and as a Douglas man he was elected ongress. He left his seat to take up arms in defence of that government which he so strongly supporte by his speeches in Congress. There is an interest ing, if not a curious, circumstance in connection with his appointment to the position of brigatie general. He had, during the late extra assion of Congress, been making, while in his seat, a strongly worded speech in support of the action of the government in these troubles, and in the course of remarks, at the conclusion, he in effect stated that, not-withstanding the thousands of Douglas democrats who had enlisted in the cause and service of the United States, not one of them had been honored with any high mill ary appointment; other parties had had their appointees, but his party had not, and he thought it somewhat en fair, &c. A leading republican took up the question after McClernand had finished, and, complimenting him highly on the pairiotic tone of his remarks, intimated that he did not know of a man more entitled to a position than his honored friend from Illipola; and it is a remarkable circumstance that, shortly after this discussion in the House, the name of John A. McClernand appeared on the list of those who were appointed brigadier genera's of volunteers. Time has shown forth his soldierly qualifications, which even outrival his political ones. In the ont fight he manifested that he possessed very good military capacity, and during his administration of mili-tary affairs at Cairo he secured the good will of the men under his command. In the reconneissance in the rear of Columbus, during the advance upon Fort Henry, a at the grand battle before Fort Donelson, General manifested superior military ability. For his rallantry on these occasions he was, on the 21st of March nade by Congress a major general of volunteers, and ed the advance up the Tennessee river toward avenuah. His position in the late battle must have seen a hot one; for we find several of the principal comnanding officers of his division either killed or wounder

MAJOR GENERAL WALLACE. of the Eleventh regiment of Indiana three m rlounteers, better known as the Indiana Zouaves. It will be remembered that this regiment was stationed in June last at and near Comberland, Maryland, and that on the eleventh of that month the Zouaves, headed by the Colonel, made a dash upon Romney and routed th rebels at that place. The regiment was noted for its which they always moved. When the regiment returned o Indiena to be reorganized for the war, General Walace remained quiet for a few days; but the troubles is dissouri roused his energies, and be issued the remark able call upon his troops which created such an amoun of enthusiasm at the time. The Indianians floated to his standard, and the regiment was reorganized and sent to the Department of the Missouri. Some little time clapsed and the regiment was next sent to Paducab, after which the Colonel was prometed to the generalship of a bri gade to the division of General C. F. Smith. Some litt! ulty occurred between these two generals, and Generat Wallace was transferred at his own request to new command at Smithland. General Wallace took an ticularly in the gallant action before Fort Deneison.
When Acting Major General McClernand's division was driven back by the unexpected assault from the fort Acting Major General Wallace's division passed along be ween the rebels and the discomfitted Union troops, and with his fresh soldiers, so successfully repulsed the resels that they had to fall back upon their defences. His gallantry on this occasion gained for him his appoint ment of full Major General, which rank was awarded him by Congress on March 21. At the head of his diet ion he advanced up the Tennerses river, and, by a forced march from Pittsburg, succeeded in destroying the rail read bridge at Purdy, thus delaying the rebel troops and for a time breaking the connection between the recruiting depots and the concentration point the rebels. Although absent from the first day's fight it was by accident, entirely, which he fully made up by his gallantry on the second day. In a trange and almost impassable country, and among ost the road. His official report will doubtless explain how the mishap occurred. Suffice it to say, he was present to help win the battle before it became too

GEN. THOMAS L. CRITTENDEN. Brig. General Thomas L. Crittenden, commanding a division under Gen. Buell, is a native of Kentecky, and son of the noted loyal Kentuckian, Hon. John J. Critten. den. His brother is the noted rebel general who was in command at Mill Springs—viz.—Major General George B Cristenden. When the rebuls took up arms in Kentucky Sen. T. L. Crittenden was empowered to take command, and at the head of the Home Guard started for Muldraugh Hill and effectively checked the advance of the rebels on Louisville. Since that time he has been actively engaged in the field under Gen. Buell. His commission of brigadier general dates from Soptember 27, 1861. GENERAL NELSON.

Brigadier General William Nelson, commending a dirision under General Buell, is a native of Mason county, Kentucky. Having been educated in the navy, and having obtained the rank of lieutenant, he was detailed last spring (1961) to ormuland the Ohio river fleet of gun boats. The extensive acquaintance with the people of Kentucky, and his large relationship in tent State, pointed to him an a proper person, during the had health of General Anderson, to be sent into Kentucky to sound the loval sontinent of that State, and to strengthen it. Accordingly, as early as April, he went thither, and began the formation of a catop and the recruiting of troops at a point between Garrardsville and Danville, since known as 'Camp Dick Robinson.' Some time since, Colonel George A Thomas, of the Second cavalry, proceeded thirber, having received the appointment of brigadier general of volunteers, and assumed the command. General Nelson at once was ordered to form a camp at Washington, Maron monty, Kentucky, for the enlistment of troops He is full forty years of age, with a massive physique and commanding presence. To fine natura abilities and large experience in arms he adds great energy of character and fine judgment of men. He it was who ordered the arrest of Stanton, Casto & Co., though they were old friends and companions. He does not recognize any relationships in life when duty demands their prostration or merifice. His brother, Thomas Nelson, of Indiana, is our present Minister to Chile, and his brother-in-law, J. Monroe Stockton, Postmaster at his brother-in-law, J. Monroe Stockton, Postmaster at Mayaville. His naval services may be summed up in a few words. He entered the navy-as a citizen of Ken-tucky, the date of his original entry into the service be-ing January 20, 1840. In 1855 he was promoted to a lieutenancy after passing through the various degrees of rank. His sea service under that commusion was about gwo and a belf years. His total ses service was Iwelve

sears and six months. He was on shore and other duty nearly five years, and had been unemployed for nearly e years. His total service under the flag of the United States has been over twenty-two years. He was last at sea in May, 1860, on the sloop St. Louis, in the Home Equadron. On his return home he was appointed on ordnance duty at the Washington Navy Yard, from which post he was sent to Kentucky, as stated above, on specia duty for the War Department. He was made a Brigadier General, with a commission dating from September

Brigadier General William Tecumseh Sherman is a native of Ohio, and entered the Military Academy at West Point in 1836. He graduated in 1840, standing No. 6 in his class, in which were Generals Van Vliet, George H. Thomas and others of the Union army and Genera McCown of the rebels, recently a commander at Island No. 10. On the 1st of July, 1840, he was promoted to a second lieutenancy of the Third artillery, and on the 30th of November, 1841, was further promoted to a first lieutenancy. He was acting as Assistant Adjutant General in the Tenth Military Department in 1847, and was breveted captain for meritorious services in California during the war with Mexico. His brevet was awarded in March, 1851, and dated from May 30, 1848. He was next appointed commissary of subsistence, with rank of cap-tain, dating from September, 1850. He resigned the service on the 6th of September, 1853. On the 17th of May, 1861, he was appointed a brigadier general of volunteers, and when General Anderson requested to be relieved, was appointed to the command of his department—viz.: the Department of Ohio. He was subse quently removed to the command of the force at Sedalia and was again removed and placed on the non-active list. General Halleck has since recalled him into active life and ordered him to join General Grant. General Sher man is the brother of Hon. John Sherman-

GENERAL STEPHEN A. HURLBURT. Brigadier General Stephen A. Hurlburt is a native of South Carolina, but a citizen of the State of Illinois, from which State he was appointed to a brigadier generalship of volunteers, he having been connected with the militia force of Illinois. He served during the earlier troubles in Missouri, and, under General Fremont, held charge of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad. He held other commands in the Department of Missouri, under General Hal-leck, and was recently ordered up the Tennessee river when the troops were concentrated in that direction His command is now a portion of General Grant's grand

THE TWENTY-FIFTH MISSOURI VOLUN-

TEERS. As this regiment has been especially mentioned in the despatches, we give brief sketches of the field officers of the regiment. The regiment was formerly the renowned Missouri Thirteenth, engaged at Lexington during the

siege under Acting General Mulligan. COLONEL EVERETT PRABODY. Colonel Everett Peabody, now Acting Brigadier General is a native of Massachusetts, and a descendant from one of the oldest and most prominent families in the East. He graduated at Havard University, and chose for his profession that of a civil engineer. He was for some time Chief Engineer of the Memphis and Ohio railroad, and also of one or two other important Southern roads. From his knowledge of the section of country in which our Western army would soon be obliged to operate, General Palleck sent him, with his regiment, to join this mn. Subsequent to his connection with the Southern roads above mentioned, he superintended the construction of the Hannibal and St. Joseph (Missouri) Railroad; also the Platte Valley Railroad, in which he has large pecuniary interests. He is now about thirty-two years of age, powerfully built, well proportioned and of commanding presence. At the siege of Lexington he received two wounds, one in the pit of the stomach and the other in the foot, the latter of which at presen occasions a slight halt in walking. .

LIEUTENANT COLONEL R. T. VAN HORN Lieutenant Colonel Robert T. Van Horn, who by this military enactment assumes command of the regiment, is a native of East Mahoning, Indiana county, Pennsylvania; is about thirty eight years of age, and of late years resident in Missouri. He takes to the field naturally, as his great grandfather was a captain in the federal ser vice in the war of the Revolution, and died while engaged in the contest. His grandfather was also a drummer boy in the same war, and his father a soldier in the war of 1812. Colonel Van Horn is by profession a printer, hav ing been apprenticed to the business at the age of fifteen, on the old Indiana (Pa.) Register. Having served four years in that place, he went to Mount Ver. non, Obio, and from thence to various parts of that State, working as a journeyman printer. In 1845 he set-tled at Pomeroy, Ohio, where he published a paper for two years, at the end of that time selling out, and returning to his native place, where he pursued a course of law under William Banks, brother of ex-Governor Banks, of Massachuretts. Having been admitted to practice, he returned to Pomeroy, Ohio, married, and resumed the publication of 'a newspaper until 1852, when he engaged in steemboating for a couple of years; but finding his tastes more adapted to literature than com merce, he commenced the publication of the Unionist at Cincinnati, Ohio, It will be remembered that this journa was conducted with marked ability for some time. In July, 1855, he settled in Kansas City, Mo., and comm er, called the Wester Journal of Commerce. He was also elected Mayor of Kanas City during the hottest municipal contest ever seen there, and was a'so postmaster of the place in the latter part of Pierce's and during Buchapan's administration During the past summer the Kansas City post was under his charge, and his fight in this rebellion took place near Harrisonville, Mo., at which place, with one hundred and nity men, he defeated four hundred and fifty rebels, in four hours and a half. Subsequently to this be left Kan-ses City with the old Thirteenth Missouri Volunteers, under command of Col. Peabody , for Laxington, at which famous siege they both fell wounded, the latter having his leg shattered. Upon the release of prisoners, Oct. 29, 1861, he returned to Kansas City, and resumed the mand of that post until Dec. 3, when his old command was embodied in the Twenty-fifth, with which he has again entered the field.

MAJOR POWELL. Major Powell, whose experience in the regular service has enabled him to impart much of that solidity and steady bearing so observable among soldiers who have been long subjected to rigid discipline, was especially detailed by General Halleck to accompany this regiment. He was formerly on General Pope's staff, and has been in the regular service nearly all his life. He was attached te McCulloch's Texas Pangers at one period, when it was an honor to be known as a soldier in that service; served nder Ven. Sam Houston in the early days of Tevas and was at many of the important battles in Mexico. At the close of that war he was stationed, at intervals, both along the frontier of Texas and in command of posts on the Western plains. When the present retailion broke out, being in the West, he rendered important service to the govern-ment in detecting numerous important rebellions personages, during which his clothes, pistol holsters and sword received such evidences of close contact with bayonets and bullets that it was a miracle how his life was pre

THE REBEL COMMANDERS.

sketches of the Rebel Officers Engaged in

GENERAL BEAUTEGARD. Peter Gustav Toutant Feauregard was commissioned a sadet in 1834. His name stands, as here written, upon the records of the Adjutant General's office at Washington. From the prominence given to the third name Toutant, there would seem to be much truth in the statements which have been made recently in the public prints, a

follows:—
The Courrier du Cancda, of a late date, contains this paragraph relative to the commander of the rebel army:—The grandfather of General Beauregard, commander of the Southern army, was a Canadian. His name was Pierre Touton, and he emigrated to New Orleans from Batiscan, in the district of Chree Rivers. At New Orleans he made a fortune, and rapidly acquired considerable influence among the French population of Louisians. As a reward for his political services, he obtained for his sen at admission as a cadet into the Military Academy at West Point. The son figures in the hooks under the name of Fierre G. Touton. In the mean time he purchased anestate near New Orleans, which he called Beauregard. When his son obtained his commission as an officer in the army he cast assist the numble name of Touton, and adopted the more aristoratic one of the Bosuregard, and inchesforth subscribed himself. Probably this change of name was made at the time

Probably this change of name was made at the time the son was commissioned a cadet. In the Military Academy Beauregard took high rank immediately, and we find him among the five who were styled distinguish ed in his first year. These five (Fourth class) were:-

1. William H. Wright.
2. Alexander H. Dearborn.
3. Stephen H. Campbell.
4. P. G. T. Beauregard.
5. John T. Metraffo.

At the annual examination in June, 1886, he was ag

ted among the distinguished Third cla William H. Wright. P. G. T. Beauregard.

Of the graduating class in 1838 the following ome of the members, viz:—

William H. Wright. P. G. T. Beauregard. P. G. T. Beauregard.
James H. Trapier.
Stephen H. Campbell.
J. M. Scarrit.
Alexander H. Dearborn.
John T. Metcalfe, a New York physician.

6. Alexander 1.

7. John T. Metcalfe, a New York physics.

7. John T. Metcalfe, a New York physics.

7. L. Ringgold.

W. F. Barry, now a Brigadier General, U. S. A.

Hrvin Mclowell, now a Major General, U. S. A.

W. J. Hardee, now a general in the robel army.

Having graduated with the second honors of the class cauregard was first commissioned in the artillery, but he accepted almost simultaneously a transfer to the engineers, in which corps he was entered a second floutenant in July, 1838. He was employed immediately in the construction and repair of forts on our seaccest. In June, 1839, he received his commission as first Lion tenant, and after the breaking out of the Mexican war he joined the column of General Scott, in 1847, and participated in the many victories which accompanied that ve teran commander's march to the City of Mexico. Th distinguished chief of engineers, Colonel J. G. Totten writing of the capture of San Juan d'Ulioa, from Vern Cruz, March 28, 1847, attributes this "brilliant success" specially to the efforts of "the efficers of engineers or gaged in the attack." He says:-

gaged in the attack." He says:—
If there be snything in the position, form and arrangement of the treuches and batteries, or in the manner-of their execution worthy of commendation, it is due to the ability, devotion and unremitting real of these officers. By extraordinary and unsparing efforts they were enabled, few as they were, to accomplish the work of many. No words can overate their services. The officers thus engaged were Major John L. Smith, Captains R. R. Lee and John Saunders, First Lieutenents J. L. Mason, P. G. T. Beauregard and J. G. Staveus; Second Lieutenents Z. B. Tower and G. W. Smith; Brevet Second Lieutenents G. B. McClellan and J. G. Postor.

In General Scottle report of the built of force.

In General Scott's report of the battle of Corro Gor

he remarks:he remarks:—

"The reconnoissance begun by Lieutenant Beauregard
was continued by Captain Lee, of the engineers, and a
road made along difficult slopes and chasms" to the
onemy's fortifications on the heights of Cerro Gorde. He
also records his "indebtedness for able assistance to
Majors Smith and Turnbull, the respective chiefs of engineers and topographical engineers, to their assistance
Lieuterarts Major, Beauregard, Stevens, Tower, U. W.
Smith, McClollan, &c. "

Of the bettles of Contreras and Cherubusco Gene Scott reports:-

"To the Staff, both general and personal, I was again under high obligations (among others) to Licetenants Stevens, Beauregard and Tower." General Twiges roperts:—"For gallant services on the 19th I would present the names (among others) of Licetenants Beauregard, Tower, G. W. Smith, G. B. Mc blian, &c., of the Engineers proper."

Gen. Percifer F. Smith reports:—

Lieutenants Beauregard and Tower, of the engine endered me the most important services in examin he ground, and displayed throughout the greatest Beauregard was breveted a captain August 20, 1847

for the battles of Contreras and Cherubusco. Of the battles of the City of Mexico, Chapultepec, &c Gen. Scott reports again :-

Tae victory of the 8th, at the Molines del Rey, followed by daring reconneissmeet on the part of distinguished engineers, Captain Lee, Lieutenants Bregard, Stevens and Tower. Their operations were The victory of the 8th, at the Molines del Rey, w. followed by daring reconnoisemees on the part of or distinguished engineers, Captain Lee, Lieutenants Bearegard, Stovens and Tower. Their operations were dected principally to the south, towards the gates Fidad, San Angel, &c., &c. Lieutenants Beauregard, Stens and Tower, all wounded, were employed with the divisions, and Lieutenants G. W. Smith and G. B. McClellan with the company of sappers and miners. Those Rive lieutenants of ongineers, like their captain (Lewbo was gaise wounded) won the admiration of all abouthem.

Gen. Pillow reports:—

Equally daring and meritorious, and not loss distinguished, were the services of Captain Lee and Lieutenants Beauregard, Stevens and Tower, of the engineer corps, on duty at different times within my line of operations. To the great activity, skill, judgment and daring of this valeable corps of officers is the service and the nature indebted for the success of our army on other, as well as on the present exchains; and the fact that, without exception, they were all wounded during the brilliant operations of the day, places them before the army and their country as among the most deserving of the many galiant spirits whose valor has ahed a bright halo of glory around the American arms. I lavite the attention of the General in-Chief to the report of Lieutenant Besuregard, whose untiring energy and indomitable perseverance during the night of the 12th repaired the works of batteries Noz. 2 and 3, and enabled them to speak in tones of thunder to Chaputtec, the monarch fortification of the valley of Mexico.

General Quitman reports:— Geni Pillow reports :- 123

General Quitman reports:— Licutenant Tower had been wounded. It was, the Licutenant Tower had been wounded. It was, therefore, fortunate that, in the commencement of the route to the city, Licutenant Beauregard of the engineers joined me. I was enabled during the day to avail myself of his valuable services, and, although dissibled for a time by a wound received during the day, he superintended during the whole night the erection of two batteries within the parket of our heavy guns and a breastwork on our right for infantry, which, with his advice, I had determined to construct.

Major John L. Smith, of the Engineers, reports—

Major John I. Smith, of the languagers, report for duty with General Twiggs' division on the 11th. He joined this division at this time (13th), and continued with it until the city was eccupied by our troops on the 15th, when he was relieved from duty, as he suffared from slight wounds in the side and thigh received on the 13th. For gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Chapultepec, Benuregard was breveted a major, Septem-

ber 13, 1847. He was twice wounded, as is seen above; signed the duty upon the fortifications along our coast. In March, 1853, he was commissioned a captain of enmeers. The Secretary of War reported, from 1856 to 860, that the defences at Proctor's Landing, Lake torgne, Louisiana, also Forts Jackson and St. Philip, at the mouth of the Missiesippi, were in charge of Major P. G. T. Beauregard, for repairs and extension. Such was his occupation, chiefly, until the latter part of the year 1860, at the close nearly of Floyd's administration of the War Department (Floyd resigned December 29) when he was ordered to West Point, to succeed Colone He held this post, however, but a few days, an order h ing been forwarded to Colonel Delafield, by Floyd's successor, Mr. Holt, to return to West Point. The Army Register informs us that Captain and Brevet Major Peter G. T. Beauregard resigned his commission in the corps of engineers of the United States Army on the 26th day of February, 1861. He immediately entered the service of the Southern confederacy as a brigadier general of volunteers, and on the 5th of March he was ordered by Jeffer son Davis to Charleston, to take charge of the batteries which had been constructed and other military prepara-tions initiated by Governor Pickens. On the 12th of April fire was opened from the batteries, and on the 15th Fort Sumter was evacuated by Major Anderson-Gen. Beauregard was then ordered to take command of the forces at Managan Station, in Virginia, and he left Charleston for this duty on the 27th of May, 1861. After assuming command of the rebel army at that point his earliest act was the issuing of a proclamation, on the 5th of June, to the people of Loudon, Fairlax and the adjaent counties, from which the following is an extract

All rules of civilized warfare are abandoned, and it (the United States) preclains, by their acts, if not their banners, that their war cry is "Beauty and Book All that is dear to man—your honor and that of you wives and daughters—your fortunes and your lives—involved in this momentous contest.

The Baltimore American justly remarks:—

This is the most objectionable of all the pronuncions of the rebels since the beginning of the contest, any man of Beauregard's standing could have put name to such a production we are at a loss to conce Since the battle of Bull run Jeff. Davis has bono Brigadier General Beauregard, for faithful service, b federacy to its regular army, with the higher title of General, simply being a higher grade than that of Major General in their ranks. Of the later history of Besuregard, the readers of the Hanald are, doubtless, well informed. The principal movement made by General Beauregard was that in the direction of the West. The first intimawas that in the direction of the west. The first intima-tion was received in January last, when he was reported as journeying towards Kentucky with fifteen thousand men. From intercepted letters it was ascertained with certainty that he had been in Fort Henry previous to the capture, which took place on the 6th of February; that he was in Nashville on the 4th of that same month, and that he afterwards visited Fort Donelson and Columbus, &c. The most definite news about his movements, after the downfall of those places, was set forth in his letter to Governor Moore, of Louisiana—accepting ninety day men—and dated from Jackson, February 28, and in the the command of the rebel Army of the Mississippi-

and of the rebei Army of the Mississippi...:

GENERAL ORDER.—NO. 1.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI.,

JACKSON, Tenn., March 5, 1862.

Lassume this day the command of the Mississippi, for the defence of our hone liberties, and to resist the subjugation, spoid dishonor of our people. Our mothers are sisters and children, expect us to do on to the secrifice of our lives. Our loss promisencement of the present war, is kill and prisoners, are now about the same

deeds of valor and patriotism, and should inspire us with an unconquerable determination to drive back.com invaders. Should any one in this army be unequal to the task before us, let him transfer his arms and equipment at once to braver, former hands and return to his him. Our cause is as just and sacred as ever animated mon to takeaup arms; and if we are true to it and to ourselves, with the continued protection of the Amighty, we must and shall triumph.

G. T. BEAUREGARD, General Commanding.

After a short time having been allowed for the orga zation of his forces, in which were a number of ninely, bood of Corinth Mississippi, where it is still expected that he may make a final stand. Corinth is eighteen

miles from Pittsburg Landing.

The above parrative of facts is the best evidence of the character of his genius, which is described to us a not the most brilliant. He is rather an engineer, skil ful in the crection of batteries, than a comm armies. For spicador of natural endowments, it is the testimony of these who have known him well, that he is inferior to either of the following Generals of the South ern confederacy —A. S. Johnston, R. E. Lee, G. W. Smith, or Braxton Bragg. Indeeds the question may be asked.—What has Beaurogard done in this contest? Corbed nothing at Bull run. But for the time's arrival of his superior, Johnston, the blood-stained in renchments at Manassas had been lost to him. He is not to be compared with McClellan, and Rosecians, and a host of others, men good and true. We are informed by one of Beauregard's classmates at West Point, that the General is now forty five years of age.

GENERAL ALBERT SYDNEY JOHNSTON This officer—one of the most crafty and compotent in the rebel service, and whose death has been reported in

the battle of Pittsburg Landing-was born in county, Ky., in 1803, and therefore entered his fifty eighth year not long ago. He was educated at the Transylvania University, Lexington, Ky., unde President Holley, graduated at the United States Military Academy, at West Point, at the age of twenty-three, and entered the army as second lieutenant, in the same year. His first service was with the Sixth infantry, with which he was ordered to the West. During the Black Hawk war he acted as djutant general, President Lincoln at that time serving as a captain of volunteers. At the close of the war he went to reside first in Missouri and then in Texas. When war broke out in this latter State he resigned his commission in the United States Army and rushed to her a.d. alone and unknown, and entered the service as a common soldier. He soon made the acquaintance of General Rusk, commanding that division who at once promoted him to a command—he rose to be the commander in chief-was Secretary of War under President Lamar-fought the battle of the Neches, de feating seven handred Cherokees. At the breaking ou of the Mexican war, at the argent request of Genera Taylor, he again entered the service as colonel of the First Texas regiment; when this was disbunded Ceneral Johnston became Inspector General of General Butler's division, and served as such in the glorious bat tle of Monterey; he was in the hottest of the horse was three times shot him. After this he retired into private life, and turned his sword into a ploughshare, cultivat ing the earth with his own hands, until, in 1849, the United States government, in consideration of his neces ment of Paymayster in the army. In 1855 he was ap pointed to the command of the Second regiment o eavairy, with the rank of colonel, and ordered to the Department of Texas, and in 1857 was appointed to the command of the expedition to Utah, and, in 1858, was promoted to the rank of brigadier general. He started on the expedition to Utah under orders in Sep-tember, 1857. On the 6th of November, in the Rocky Mountains, he encountered a storm of snow and wind, which, in his own words, "racked the bone of his men, and starved the oxen, borses and mules. The snow was from two to four feet deep, and the ther mometer at from sixteen to eighteen degrees below zero for ninety days afterwards, but he pursued his march making only thirty-five miles in fifteen days, where he went into camp, and subsisted on mules, without bread the following spring. He continued to fill the post of commander in chief in Utah-being in fact dictator the country which he occupied—until the rebellion broke out, when he abandoned the old dag of the Union to believed to have made energetic attempts to induce California and Oregon to join the rebels, but to have been folied by the common sense of our Pacific brethren and the sagacious measures adopted by the government. Last fall General Johnston was put in command of the rebel solaiers in the Department of Keutschy and Missouri, and invested with plenipotentiary authority to control al the military operations in the West. His Kentucky nati vity and his therough knowledge of the Western country, coupled with his great ability, rendered him an especially appropriate selection to this important position. General Johnston was six feet one inch high, of large, bony, sinewy frame, quiet and unassuning manners, all conspiring to form a person of imposing and attractive address. His brother, Jo sinh Stoddard Johnston, who was blown up on a steamboat on the Red river, La., and killed, was at the time in of Mr. Clay in his duel with John Randolph, and was a man of the most eminent abilities. The rebeis had the greatest faith and reliance in his skill and ability, and his loss at this trying juncture must inflict a terrible blow on

progenitors names that have embellished our country's history ever since the days of the Revolution. Those of Witherspoone and Samuel Stanhope Smith—eminent the clogians—are, with the religious world, held in the high est veneration. In statesmanship we find that of Breck-iaridge enaccied with the great struggle for States rights and associated with the immortal resolutions of Breckinridge, an eminent citizen of Kentucky died at an early age in 1823, leaving his only son, John, an years old. He grew up and received a liberal education On the breaking out of the Mexican war, Major Breckin ridge responded to the call for volunteers in his native State...Kentucky...and at the age of twenty-five, to the exclusion of many older men and experienced soldiers was made a field officer in his regiment. He followed his ecunity's flag—the banner of the Union—in its march of triumph to the halls of the Montegums, and when the war was ended returned with gratitude to the quietude of domestic, and, with conteniment, to the pur mits of civil, life. He remained in private life until 1866, when, without effort or solleitation, he was nominal ed and elected Vice President of the United States, his opponent in the Convention for that high office being that eminent statesman and aged democrat, the pures, and the best of men, the late General John A. Quitman Within the past few months he has been elected a United States Senator for six years, to succeed John J. Crit-tenden, whose great benignity, medianous eloquence and blandness of manner has made him next to Mr. Clay the idol of Kentucky for the last half century. Mr. Breckinridge was very popular in the various relations of public and private life. When the seconsion movement was fairly established, however, he overthrew all the good he had previously done, and the high reputation he has achieved, by resigning his place in Congress and joining the ranks of the rebels. During the sittings of the the ranks of the rebels. During the slittings of the Kentucky Legiclature, when the question of secusion was being discussed, many of the secession members hearing that they were about to be arrested, precipitately ec-caped. Some few of them anticipated an arrest on the discovery of their complicity in the invasion of the State, and not without reason, for Silvertooth, of Hickman, Ew. ing, of Logan, and Rhea, of Logan, were arrested by the Home Guard, at Harrodsburg. Not less than three hun dred of the most active went from Louisville, some ever going to the North for safety. Many of these, however, would never have been molested, unless for some bread of the peace, but with many of them a guilty conscience needed no accuser, for they did not know how soo some evidence of a treasonable nature would come to ligh some evidence of a treasonable nature would come to light against them. It was on this occasion that John C. Breckinridge suddenly disappeared from Lexington. It was only known that he travelled on the Winchester pike, leading to Mount Sterling on Thursday night. Friday morning at daylight he was seen beyond Mount Sterling, Montgomery county, on the direct road through Prestonaburg, Kentucky, to the confederate lines in Western Virginia. He was going at a rapid rate, in a buggy drawn by two fast trotters, with a white man for a driver and a small negro servant boy. Not man for a driver and a small negro servant boy. Not long after, the iron horse of the railroad bore him swiftly into the arms of his beloved Jeff. What a commentary upon public life! It seems but yesterday he was the ide! of his party in Kentschy, with

their fortunes.
GENERAL JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.

This gentleman is a native of Kentucky, though of

Virginia extraction. It is his good fortune to trace in his

the prestige of a rise in fame unparalleled as to rapidity in the annals of American history. His worshippers thought no position too good for him. Fondly and confidently they looked to his elevation to the highest office in the gift of his countrymen. Now we hear of him as a fugitive from justice, fleeing by night and in a morning fog, through the defles of a mountainous country, to throw himself into the protecting arms of the enemies of the constitution and the Union. Mr. Breckinridge is low in command of a rebel position near Corinth, in connection with Bragg and Jackson, where they will soot e called upon to measure swords with the Union army.

This officer is a native of the State of North Carolina rom which State, in the year 1832, he was appointed to a cadetahip in the West Point Military Academy, where he graduated in 1867 with high honors. In July of the same year he was appointed second lieutenant in the Third regiment of artillery. His subsequent promotions are as follows:--Assistant Commissary of Su November, 1837; Adjutant, December, 1837; First Lieu tenant, July, 1838; Brevet Captain, for gallant conduct is defence of Fort Brown, May 9, 1846; full Captain, June, 1846; Brevet Major, for gallant conduct in several desperate conflicts at Monterey, Mexico, September 23, 1846; Brevet Licutenant Colonel, for gallant conduct in the battle of Buena Vista, Mexico; resigned his commission in the army in January, 1856. General Bragg's deeds and his valor in the war with Mexico as an artillery officer be long to the history of the country. He is about fortythree years of age. He removed to Louisiana about six of Lafourche. Two years ago he was elected a member head and unquestioned practical judgment won for him many new friends and gained the applaned of the public at large. Under the ordinance of the Convention creating the army of Louisiana, the robel authorities conferred the rank of of Major General on the then Colonel Bragg, and he was at once ordered to assume the command of the confederate forces at Pensacola, engaged in besieging Fort Pickens. Braxton Bragg is a son of ex-Governor Bragg, of North Carolina, and although he is a good artillery off it is said that he cannot command a division of men. He gained some renown in the Mexican war by a supposed saying, "A little more grape." He acted as Confederate Secretary of War for some time, but 'tis said he was su perseded on account of incompetency.

GENERAL JACKSON. Reported as commanding a position with Bragg and Breckinridge, is not sufficiently identified for us to give sketch of his life. There are three or four or more Jacksons in the rebel service. There is Major General Thos, J. Jackson, otherwise known as "Stonewall Jackson," from the defeat he sustained behind the stone walls at Winchester by General Shields. There is also a Brigadier General H. R. Jackson, who was at one time United States Minister to Austria. He, however, resigned his position in the rebel army some time ago. son, besides some colonels and captains of the same name. It is not therefore possible to give any correct data concerning the Jackson now particularly spoken of as being in a command under Beauregard. We may, however, expect to hear from him very soon.

THE CASUALTIES.

Sketches of Some of the Union Officers Reported Among the Killed, Wounded and Missing.

Brig. Gen. B. M. Prentiss, who is reported as having been taken prisoner, is a native of Illinois, or, at least, has lived there from his early beylood. His previous history until the war with Mexico was unmarked by any very important event; but on that occasion he volt a lieutenant of the Illinois troops, and was selected by the unfo tunate J. J. Hardin to not as his adjutant. By Hardin's aide he fought in every battle until that gallans chieftain fell, and with his own hands be helped to dress his corpre for the last rites of humanity. During that entire campaign he was the most intimate companion of that immented officer, and the sash which be now at the head of his regiment is the one which Hardis were on that last fatal field. He is an able officer, and very popular with his men. He was a candidate for Congress in the Fifth Illinois district last year, but the Congress in the Fifth Illinois district last year, but the democratic majority was too much for him. At the commencement of the rebellion he stepped forth at the head of the first regiment of Iffinois volunteers whe volunteered for three months. The regiment was numerically known as the Tenth Illinois Volunteers, and as the Colonel was the senior officer of all the troops whe eccupied the depot at Cairo, he became Acting Brigadies General and Commander of the post. He afterwards had the full rank awarded to him, dating from May 17, 1891. His regiment re-enlisted for the war on masse, under Colonel Morgan. He has been engaged during the war in various parts of the State of Missouri, more recently on the Kansas border, from which post be proceeded to join the army up the Tennessee river. . BRIGADIER GENERAL W. H. L. WALLACE.

Gen. W. H. L. Wallace, who is reported killed at the gallant action at Pittsburg Landing, was formerly one of the earliest three years volunteer colonels in the service.

He had command of the Eleventh regiment of Illinois volunteers, which was organized at Camp Hardin, Pulaski county, Illinois, and joined the depot at Cairo made its mark on more than one occasion. It formed a portion of the reconnoissance in the rear of Columbus. It also was with the advance upon Fort Henry; but it was at Fort Donelson where, under Gen. McClornand, Acting General W. H. L. Wallace and his commanded bravely distinguished themselves—the Eleventh regi-ment having alone seventy-six killed and two hundred wounded during the fight. For his gallantry on that ec-casion Col. Wallace was made by Congress on the 21st of March a full Brigadier General, and with that rank went with the expedition up the Tennessee river.

ACTING BRIGADIER GENERAL T. W. SWEENY.

The gallant Colonel Thomas W. Sweeny, commanding a brigade in the present action, and who from news just received has again been wounded in the recent great battle at Pittsburg Landing in the defence of his country's flag and in the maintenance of its laws, was born in Ireland, and came to this country with his parents when about ten years of age. On the passage across the Atlantic he was washed overboard, but in the good pro-vidence of God was saved. At an early age he went to vidence of God was saved. At an early age see west to Paterson, N. J., where he was apprenticed to the printing business. He afterwards came to this city, and was engaged as a compositor till the war with Mexico was declared. He was among the first to volunteer in the service of his adopted country in the capacity of second lieutenant in Burnett's regiment of New York Volunteers. He was at the atorming of Vers. New York Volunteers. He was at the storming of Vera Cruz, and was with the army up to the city of Mexico. He was twice wounded in the battle of Cherobaco—once no severely that he had to less his right arm. On Colonel Sweeny's return to this city in March, 1868, he received the commission of second lieutenant in the Second regiment of United States infantry, and was soon afterwards ordered to California, where he performed many arduous duties, from which he never faltered. Among the first of which was taking a detachment of recruits in a state of disorganization across the desert from San Diego to the interior without losing a man. He was afterwards assigned to Fort Yama, on the Colorado, with a communication with the settlements at a time when he was surrounded by a large band of hostile indians. But for his watchfulness and intrepidity his little band for his watchfulness and intreplainy his little band would have been all massacred before they could have been released. From California, he with a portion of his regiment was ordered to Fort Pierre, in Northern Ne branks, where he served as aid to General Harney; and when arduous duty was required he was always when ardicous duty was required no was array to the found at his post. In June, 1851, he was promoted to a first lieutenancy. At the commencement of the rebellion Colonel Sweeny was then a captain of the Second United States infantry, having obtained that rank on the 19th of Janaury, 1861, was on recruiting service, but was ordered to Newport barracks, and soon afterwards to the command of the St. Louis Arsesoon afterwards to the command or the St. Louis Arsa-nal, previous to General Lyon taking the command. He was also second in command at the surrender of the notorious rebel, Ghib. Jackson, and was afterwards ap-pointed colonel and setting brigadier general of the three onths Missouri volunteers, and was active in the die charge of his duties in suppressing the rebellion. Prerious to the battle of Wilson's creek, where it was de cided not to attack the robel, General Price, General Sweeny was so impressed that a retreat would be worse than a defeat that he prevailed on General Lyon to make the attack. In that battle he was again wounded, and still carries the ball in his limb. At the cless of the tattle when Major Sturgiss assumed the command General Sweeny was urgent in following up the retreat-ing rabels, believing that had it been done the rabels

would have been compelled to surrender. Genera

Sweeny's as noble and generous as he is gentlemanly and